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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 November 2008</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-34</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 November 2003</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This office action is responsive to the following communication:

  Amendment filed on 11/13/2008.

- Claims 1-34 are currently pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/13/2008 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

2.   With respect to applicants' argument that "The Kim reference does not

disclose printing image graphics data in a print area of a media object and

image notation data to an extension area of the media object as the media object

makes a single pass through the image printing system, as claimed in

independent claims 1, 11, 20, and 26".

In reply: Regarding claim 1, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing

system (Fig. 1), comprising:

a graphics application (software application program of printed

Text/Graphic objects, col. 2, line 50) executable by a processor (Processor 12,

fig. 1), the graphics application adapted to print image graphics data in a print

area of a media object (i.e., the software application that enables the end user to

specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the articles such as flag or tab

media; Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 7, 11) and image notation data (i.e., the flag or

tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of

the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media

represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index

tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7) as

the media object makes a single pass through the image printing system (i.e., the

flag or tab media are carried by a print sheet such as a single pass that is fed into

a desktop printer; Col. 2, lines 60-65, and col. 8, lines 50-55, fig. 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-15, 17-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Eisenberg et al. (US 6,452,694) in view of McCarthy et al. (US

2004/0071922).

        Regarding claim 1, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system

(Fig. 1), comprising:

        a graphics application (software application program of printed

Text/Graphic objects, col. 2, line 50) executable by a processor (Processor 12,

fig. 1), the graphics application adapted to print image graphics data in a print

area of a media object (i.e., the software application that enables the end user to

specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the articles such as flag or tab

media; Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 7, 11) and image notation data (i.e., the flag or

tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of

the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media

represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index

tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7) as

the media object makes a single pass through the image printing system (i.e., the

flag or tab media are carried by a print sheet such as a single pass that is fed into

a desktop printer; Col. 2, lines 60-65, and col. 8, lines 50-55, fig. 1).

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the graphics application

is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print area, wherein

the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print

area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of

the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches

wherein the graphics application is adapted to print the image graphics data to an

edge of the print area (i.e., the software may optionally allow the user to specify

exactly what location or locations the user wishes to print on; Page 2, para

[0024], figs. 1-4), wherein the extension area extends from and is removable

from the edge of the print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin

portion 66 are removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and

wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print

area (i.e., extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013],

[0015], [0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the

well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the graphics

application is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print

area, wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge

of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of

the edge of the print area, since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024]

that such a modification would provide the user may use any of a number of

different graphics, word processing, or other software to define the section that is

to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 2, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system (Fig. 1), wherein

the extension area of the media object comprises a removable tab (i.e., tabs 22

may be integrally formed with print sheet 34 and defined by perforations for

detachment; Col. 8, lines 45-55, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 3, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media; Col.

2, line 59) of the media object comprises a perforated tab (the tab media

conforms substantially to conventional perforated tab sheets, col. 3, lines 3-5).

Regarding claim 4, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises meta-data extracted from a header

associated with the image graphics data (i.e., window 70 may include a window

header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a

file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a

print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 5, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises user-provided data received from a

user via an input device (Input devices 16 include input media for entry of user

input, col. 6, lines 54-55, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 6, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

graphics application is disposed in at least one of the group consisting of a

scanner, a copier, a printer, and a computer (a software application program

executed in a general purpose computing system, col. 2, lines 50-51, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 7, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to extract the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) from image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 8, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the graphics application is adapted to parse (i.e., the flag or tab media are useful in marking and indexing applications; Col. 3, lines 3-5) at least one field of image meta-data to identify the image notation data (i.e., the incorporation of particular text and/or graphic objects on the flag or tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 9, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to display to a user for selection as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 10, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to receive from a user a selection of at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 11, claim 11 is the method claim of device claim 1. Therefore, method claim 11 is rejected for the reason given in device claim 1.

Regarding claim 12, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein identifying image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises extracting the image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e., a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 13, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein identifying image notation data (information identifying the application program, col. 11, line 17) comprises receiving user-provided image notation data (a user

input area 78 is defined for entry of text and/or graphic objects by the end user,

col. 11, lines 25-27).

Regarding claim 14, claim 14 is the method claim of device claim 2.

Therefore, method claim 14 is rejected for the reason given in device claim 2.

Regarding claim 15, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein

printing the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,

sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises printing the image

notation data (The arrangement of the flag or tab media on the print sheet

necessitates design and printing of the objects in particular areas, col. 3, lines

11-13) to a perforated tab of the media object (i.e., tabs 22 may be integrally

formed with print sheet 34 and defined by perforations for detachment and

insertion into tab holders or sleeves associated with a file folder. Print sheet 34 is

fed through printer 20 to print text and/or graphic objects on tabs 22, col. 3, lines

3-5).

Regarding claim 17, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein

identifying image notation data (identifying the application program, col. 11, line

17) comprises parsing at least one field of image meta-data (i.e., the graphic

objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia

applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 18, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, further

comprising presenting to a user for selection (i.e., the user carries out the browse

function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into

area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49, fig. 12) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying

information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at

least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the

form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed

article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 19, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, further

comprising receiving a selection from a user (i.e., the user carries out the browse

function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into

area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49, fig. 12) of at least one field of parsed image meta-

data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or

other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; see

col. 7, lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information

indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 20, Eisenberg '694 discloses a computer-readable

medium having stored thereon an instruction set to be executed (a computer

readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, lines 5-10), the

instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by a

processor (Processor 12, fig. 1), causes the processor to:

identify image graphics data (identifying the application program and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20, fig. 12);

identify image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image graphics data (a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20);

print the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of a media object (i.e., the software application that enables the end user to specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the articles such as flag or tab media; Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 7, 11) and the image notation data (i.e., the flag or tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7) as the media object makes a single pass through an image printing system (i.e., the flag or tab media are carried by a print sheet such as a single pass that is fed into a desktop printer; Col. 2, lines 60-65, and col. 8, lines 50-55, fig. 1).

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin portion 66 are removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013], [0015], [0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area, since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024] that such a modification would provide the user may use any of a number of different graphics, word processing, or other software to define the section that is to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 21, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to extract the image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e.,

a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program

and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles

carried by a print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 22, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable

medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,

line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),

when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to identify

user-provided image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,

sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 23, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable

medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,

line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),

when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to parse (i.e.,

the flag or tab media are useful in marking and indexing applications; Col. 3, lines

3-5) at least one field of image meta-data to identify the notation data (i.e., the

incorporation of particular text and/or graphic objects on the flag or tab media can

enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab

media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col.

3, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 24, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to display to a user for selection as the notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 25, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to receive from a user a selection (i.e., the user carries out the browse function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49, fig. 12) of at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40) as the notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 26, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system (a

computing system configured for design of text and/or graphic imagery on flag or

tab media, fig. 1), comprising:

means (a computer readable medium, col. 4, line 7) for receiving image

graphics data (the design of text and/or graphic imagery on printed articles such

as flag or tab media, col. 2, lines 44-46);

means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program,

col. 4, line 7) for identifying (i.e., identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5), via a graphics

application (software application program, col. 2, line 50), image notation data

(i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see

col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image graphics data (a file associated with

the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11,

lines 18-20);

means for printing the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of a

media object (i.e., a software application that enables the end user to specify text

and/or graphic objects to be printed on the article; Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 10-11)

and the image notation data (i.e., the flag or tab media can enhance the desired

communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying

information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to

an extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media,

and may take the form of foldable index tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media

object (the media text object 66, fig. 7) as the media object makes a single pass

through the image printing system (i.e., the flag or tab media are carried by a

print sheet such as a single pass that is fed into a desktop printer; Col. 2, lines

60-65, and col. 8, lines 50-55, fig. 1),

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the extension area

extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches

wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the

print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin portion 66 are

removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e.,

extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013], [0015],

[0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the

well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the extension

area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein

the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area,

since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024] that such a modification

would provide the user may use any of a number of different graphics, word

processing, or other software to define the section that is to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 27, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for extracting the image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e., a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet; see col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 28, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for receiving user-provided image notation data from a user (a software application that enables the end user to specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the article, col. 3, lines 23-25).

Regarding claim 29, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for presenting to a user for selection as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 30, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for receiving a selection from a user (i.e., the user carries out the browse function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49) of at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 31, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system (a computing system configured for design of text and/or graphic imagery on flag or tab media, figs. 1, 11), comprising:

a graphics application executable by a processor (Processor 12, fig. 1), the graphics application adapted to simultaneously print image graphics data in a print area of a media object (a software application that enables the end user to specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the article, col. 3, lines 20-25) and image notation data (i.e., the flag or tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7),

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the graphics application

is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print area, wherein

the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print

area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of

the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches

wherein the graphics application is adapted to print the image graphics data to an

edge of the print area (i.e., the software may optionally allow the user to specify

exactly what location or locations the user wishes to print on; Page 2, para

[0024], figs. 1-4), wherein the extension area extends from and is removable

from the edge of the print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin

portion 66 are removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and

wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print

area (i.e., extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013],

[0015], [0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the

well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the graphics

application is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print

area, wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge

of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of

the edge of the print area, since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024]

that such a modification would provide the user may use any of a number of

different graphics, word processing, or other software to define the section that is

to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 33, Eisenberg '694 discloses a computer-readable

medium having stored thereon an instruction set to be executed (a computer

readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, lines 5-10), the

instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by a

processor (Processor 12, fig. 1), causes the processor to:

identify image graphics data (identifying the application program and/or a

file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a

print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20, fig. 12);

identify image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,

sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image

graphics data (a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of

articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20);

simultaneously print the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of

a media object (i.e., the software application that enables the end user to specify

text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the articles such as flag or tab media;

Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 7, 11) and the image notation data (i.e., the flag or tab

media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the

flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media

represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index

tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7),

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the extension area

extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches

wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the

print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin portion 66 are

removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e.,

extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013], [0015],

[0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the

well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the extension

area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein

the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area,

since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024] that such a modification

would provide the user may use any of a number of different graphics, word

processing, or other software to define the section that is to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 34, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system (a computing system configured for design of text and/or graphic imagery on flag or tab media, figs. 1, 11), comprising:

means (a computer readable medium, col. 4, line 7) for receiving image graphics data (the design of text and/or graphic imagery on printed articles such as flag or tab media, col. 2, lines 44-46);

means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for identifying (i.e., identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5), via a graphics application (software application program, col. 2, line 50), image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image graphics data (a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20);

means for simultaneously printing the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of a media object (i.e., a software application that enables the end user to specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the article; Col. 3, lines 23-25, figs. 10-11) and the image notation data (i.e., the flag or tab media can enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 5-10) to an extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media, and may take the form of foldable index tabs; Col. 2, lines 57-60) of the media object (the media text object 66, fig. 7),

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by McCarthy '922. In particular, McCarthy '922 teaches wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area (the upper margin portion 64 and the lower margin portion 66 are removable portions from the edge, page 2, para [0018], fig. 1), and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., extend to the edges of the page; see Abstract and para [0012], [0013], [0015], [0034]).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg and then given the well-established teaching of McCarthy, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Eisenberg as taught by McCarthy to include: wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area, since McCarthy stated on page 2, paragraph [0024] that such a modification would provide the user may use any of a number of different graphics, word processing, or other software to define the section that is to be printed on sheet.

Regarding claim 32, claim 32 is the method claim of device claim 34. Therefore, method claim 32 is rejected for the reason given in device claim 34.

5.   Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Eisenberg et al. (US 6,452,694) in view of McCarthy et al. (US 2004/0071922),

and further in view of Kinjo (US 2003/0067631).

        Regarding claim 16, the combination of Eisenberg '694 and McCarthy '922

does not explicitly show the method, wherein receiving image graphics data

comprises receiving image graphics data via a memory card interface.

        However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Kinjo '631. In particular, Kinjo '631 teaches the method,

wherein receiving image graphics data comprises receiving image graphics data

via a memory card interface (i.e., an IC memory card and a floppy disc, may be

used for recording the graphic data and the edit command data; Page 12,

paragraph [0152]).

        In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg,

McCarthy, and then given the well-established teaching of Kinjo, it would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to modify the combination system of Eisenberg, McCarthy as taught

by Kinjo to include: the method, wherein receiving image graphics data

comprises receiving image graphics data via a memory card interface, since

Kinjo stated on page 1, paragraph [0011] that such a modification would ensure a

printing method which allows the user to add any image, including characters,

drawings, and a still video image, to an image of a photo picture frame at an

appropriate position in an appropriate style.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Motamed et al. (US 6,549,300) discloses method and apparatus for tab

printing.

Krolczyk et al. (US 6,828,990) discloses system for processing tabbed

pages in the document.

Roztocil et al. (US 2001/0043346) discloses system and method for visual

representation of tabs in a production printing workflow.

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire

THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Allen H. Nguyen whose telephone number is

(571)270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, KING Y. POON can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

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free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service

Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-

9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/King Y. Poon/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Allen H. Nguyen/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625